

LEADING ARTICLES—March 23, 1923  
LABOR AND DEMOCRACY  
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL  
AND WHO IS MR. FOSTER?  
WORTH REMEMBERING  
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LEGISLATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
The Emporium.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
Yellow Cab Company  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 168 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 P. M., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 8



## Labor and Democracy



It is written in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

And set forth in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

With these and other fundamental principles of a like character established for guidance of government in the relationship of people within a government, founded and holding such views of rights and of liberty, as stated above, it would seem to the average citizen that nothing further should be required to establish and put into practice this boon to mankind. However, the selfishness, greed and ambitions of man have decreed otherwise.

Since these words of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, as herein set forth, were adopted, it has required, and there has been constant and continuous struggle on the part of the masses of our country to reap the full benefit of their meaning. This has not been accomplished owing to the organized and consolidated units of great potential forces, such as the banking and employing groups, who have taken it upon themselves to interpret and construe the scope of rights and liberty which the people are permitted to enjoy under the declared rights and constitutional law of our land, and who, so far, have withstood through their political and economic power the efforts of the people to dislodge them from this unlawful, unfair and unjust position of dictation and domination that creates and makes distinctions between groups of citizens in the exercise of rights and liberties within government. However, through the organized labor movement principally, progress and great strides have been made toward putting into practice our fundamental law as it is written.

When we take into consideration that in the beginning of our government for wage earners to form an organization or even talk to one another for the betterment of their economic condition, was a conspiracy punishable by a sentence to jail; that as late as 1828 there were twenty thousand men in the jails of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania for debt, the contraction of which through sickness or unemployment was no excuse; that human beings were held in bondage until the early sixties; that there was little or no political or economic action by the wage earners as a group previous to the Civil War; that wage earners were compelled to form their or-

ganizations in secret at the risk of great sacrifice and suffering to themselves and their families, we can readily realize by contrasting these conditions and times with the conditions and times of today, what a powerful factor the organized labor movement has been through the American Federation of Labor in pushing forward the goal of equality of those rights and opportunities now enjoyed by the more favored groups within government.

This continuous effort put forth by organized labor to emancipate the masses is in itself so vital; so valuable and so far-reaching to the individual and to the home that no wage earner should hesitate to enroll himself or herself under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and take up its slogan of Agitate, Organize and Educate.

### ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

The California Legislature has been asked to pass legislation that will make accident prevention a subject to be taught in schools. It may not be generally known that fire prevention is required by law to be the subject of tuition in our schools, and the effort to complete the course by covering accidents generally, especially those that kill and maim the young, will undoubtedly have unanimous support. If the proposed legislation is passed, the State Board of Education will adopt the necessary rules and regulations to secure the establishment of accident prevention courses. There are three purposes in mind: (1) To create an understanding of the cause and prevention of accidents; (2) To emphasize the dangers of carelessness and neglect in homes, public buildings, playgrounds and streets, and the necessity of care at all times; (3) To promote an interest in preventing accidents and the protection of lives and property. Just as soon as safety education takes its rightful place in the elementary and high schools, there will come the day looked forward to by those closely following the movement to save human beings from unnecessary deaths and injuries. Later on, it is hoped, our universities will recognize the value of this form of tuition, especially in the departments devoted to engineering in its different branches, as well as to mining.

### DEPRECIATION OF THE DOLLAR.

Advances in the prices of nearly all commodities have tended to depreciate the dollar compared with its purchasing power in 1913 until it is now worth only about 61 cents. The rise in prices, it is predicted, will continue, due to the tariff and other artificial factors.

Farmers and wage-workers are the first and worst sufferers from this depreciation of the dollar, since they can not mark up their product to offset increases in the cost of what they buy. The farmer is finding difficulty in selling his products for prices that cover the cost of production. Wage workers are confronted by a downward tendency of wage scales.

The big trusts and monopolies which control the manufacture of food, clothing and other consumers' commodities are reaping all the gain from the ascent of prices. It is these interests also that are favored by the Republican profiteers' tariff.

### FALSE DEMOCRACY.

Meat packers are spending large sums of money to create the impression among employees that the company "union" is democratic and that it represents the workers. The purpose of this misrepresentation is to supplant the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, which is responsible for every advantage the workers in this industry have secured.

According to the official organ of the alleged "union," this system "permits employees to have their say." Trade unionists ask what advantage is it to workers to "have their say" before a packed combination consisting of employees' representatives who have been selected by superintendents, foremen and time-keepers on one side of the table, and the superintendents, foremen and time-keepers themselves on the other side. Then the president of the packing plant is to be considered. He has "his say" also. And that "say" is the last. From his decision there is no appeal, and no suggestion of arbitration by disinterested parties.

This company "union" was formed by the meat packers before the last wage reduction. The hand-picked representatives of the workers voted with the management to accept the reduction, and the packers used this against the trade union butcher workmen when they struck in protest against the cut.

The organized butcher workmen are now conducting a publicity campaign against this alleged "union" that has served the bosses so well.

### COMPENSATION BENEFITS.

All students of workmen's compensation and friends of the unfortunate hope that the California Legislature will, at this session, revise the death benefit sections of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. There are widows and little children by the hundreds that have secured financial help for a maximum time of four and one-half years, and then have found themselves face to face with that dark future which requires dependence upon either public or private charity. Industry, through insurance, should pay in small measure for the human toll it exacts. It never can do this in full, even by the expenditure of untold gold. At least seven states provide a small income for each child during the years of school life, and for the mother indefinitely or until re-marriage. Similar provisions are contained in the federal law. It is certain industry is far better able to stand the financial strain than the group affected by accidental deaths, in fact the widows and their families are utterly helpless, in the great majority of instances, without the aid that rightfully belongs to them. The situation has a distinct relation to safety. Many a boy and girl of immature years has been forced into the labor market because of dire need that has not been met in the right way, and accidents have resulted. A lowering of the family standard is reflected in under-nourished bodies and the tendency of youth is to think lightly of the risks that experience teaches are dangerous.

The most direct road for co-operating with our fellows is to always demand the union label, card and button.



**CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.**

The California Polytechnic School is not a high school. It is a special school established by act of the State Legislature to give vocational training to young people "for the non-professional walks of life." It may be called the People's College. It is intended to do for the boy who wants "a practical education" what the State University does for the boy who wants to be trained for a profession.

**State-Wide Enrollment Increased 100 Per Cent.**

The students now attending the California Polytechnic School come from seventy different cities, towns and rural districts,—from Susanville in the north to Brawley in the south.

Last year there were only thirty-two cities, towns and rural districts represented in the school enrollment.

The increase in enrollment from June, 1921, to June, 1922, was practically 100 per cent. This does not represent the natural growth of the school as more than 100 students would have been enrolled if there had been an additional dormitory to house them.

The age of the average student is seventeen. Forty-two per cent of the students have had high school training ranging from one-half year to graduation. Twenty-seven per cent, prior to their enrollment this year had been at work from one-half year to six years.

**Unusual Equipment.**

There is no high school in the State that can give the kind of vocational guidance and training that the boy can get at the California Polytechnic School. No high school has 117 head of dairy and beef cattle, 150 head of hogs, 42 head of sheep, 25 horses and 1000 birds, an up-to-date dairy and milking machines, a creamery, fine orchards and nurseries, and nearly 1000 acres of ground.

In addition to all this, the California Polytechnic School has its own power plant, electrical laboratories, machine, carpentry, forge and auto shops. It has perhaps the best print shop in the State, equipped with eight linotype machines.

**Professional and Non-Professional Training and Appropriations.**

With such equipment and a good faculty, the California Polytechnic is to the boy who wants "a practical education" for the non-professional walks of life what the State University is to the boy who wants professional training. Yet the State provides over nine millions of dollars for the University for the next two years and only one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the California Polytechnic School. And only four out of every hundred eventually reach the University.

**Need for Training Given at the Polytechnic.**

The State University takes only specially recommended high school graduates. The University Farm School at Davis takes only those who are over eighteen years of age if they are not high school graduates. The only school in the State where boys under eighteen years of age who are not high school graduates but have the necessary mental capacity can get vocational training in agriculture or in agriculture and mechanics combined is the California Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo. It is, too, the only school in the State where 50 per cent of our boys can get any adequate training in mechanics. It is not generally recognized that half the boys of high school age in California live in rural districts or small towns which are financially unable to support well equipped vocational high schools.

It should be remembered that "among the large mass of workers taking their part in the industrial work of the Nation, the longest period that a young American is dependent upon his family for education and support is about eighteen years." The real need for vocational training for 75 per cent of the young people is before they reach the age of eighteen. Yet for these young

people who will take their places among the large mass of workers doing the world's work, the present budget provides for the next two years only \$125,000. This must be the result of misinformation.

**Justice and Genuine Economy Call for Larger Appropriation.**

If the State can appropriate nine million dollars for the next two years for professional training, cannot the State appropriate a half million dollars for non-professional training to turn out good farmers, stockmen, fruit growers, dairymen, creamery operators, poultrymen, hog men, machinists, electricians, cabinet makers, auto mechanics, printers and linotype operators?

The State needs efficient workers and efficient citizens. These are the real producers. They determine the wealth and taxable capacity of the State. The California Polytechnic School graduates are efficient workers and efficient citizens—real producers.

Aside from all other considerations, good business would dictate an adequate appropriation for the California Polytechnic School. Genuine economy would call for an expansion of the work rather than curtailment.

**DON'T TOLERATE DIVISION.**

Big interests, the privileged few, and profiteers since the beginning of recorded time have developed a false psychology in the minds and hearts of the workers, which is studiously kept alive.

Hired political economists wrote a hundred and fifty years ago alleged scientific principles into the text-books of colleges and other seats of learning, such as the iron law of wages and the immutable law of supply and demand, and they have been kept there ever since. These doctrines were false when written and are untrue today. The trade union philosophy has proved this. The cold storage and trusts and combinations of big interests have disproved their theories of supply and demand and the iron law of wages.

The workers are kept divided, fighting and hating each other by subtle, cunningly devised propaganda, appealing to racial feelings and religious and political prejudices, judiciously broadcast among them. The farmer is told the cause of his ills is high wages of the industrial workers; the industrial workers are told the farmer is the cause of the shortage and high cost of agricultural produce. Both sides too often believe these villainous misstatements.

If a railroad bridge burns during a strike the workers are pilloried in the press and their leader is mobbed and sometimes lynched. After the strike it invariably develops that the bridge was fired by live coals from faulty fire beds in run-down engines, or by a hired strike-breaker for the purpose of turning the public mind against the workers.

False accusations are circulated against local and international officers and members for the purpose of causing distrust, misgiving, and lack of faith in the trade union movement.

This can be remedied if members now organized would resolve not to believe stories circulated against labor, its officers, and members until investigation proves them guilty; agree to sink all personal differences growing out of race, religion or politics and unite on the economic field in the trade union movement for fair wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions; stop knocking; let the sunlight of human kindness take the place of distrust and hatred; stop doing the things that benefit only the big interests, privileged few, and the profiteers; and devote our efforts at least on the economic field to the furtherance of the best interests of men and women who toil for their livelihood.

**THIS IS REAL CONFIDENCE.**

For downright bravado, nerve and defiance of law, leave it to an Arkansas railroad mob. The mayor of Marshall, Ark., notifies the state legislative investigating committee inviting it to come to Marshall and "take the testimony of our best citizens." He continues: "If the matter was to do over again we would do the same that we did. . . ." "Citizens' organizations" are still being formed "to assist," as an Arkansas newspaper puts it naively, "in protecting the railroad property," which, however, needs no protection from anything except derelict locomotives.

The aim of the union label is to advance all those who toil.

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**AND WHO IS MR. FOSTER?**

By Chester M. Wright.

Last week we paused briefly to inquire about the identity of one E. J. Costello, engaged in attacking the American Federation of Labor through the medium of the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Now behold, once more, the urbane Mr. Foster, initials W. Z. Listen to his mellifluous voice as it floats musically over the pages of his magazine.

Let us repeat the query: Who the deuce is Mr. Foster?

Ah, yes, he is the man that won the steel strike, is he not?

He is the man that went to Moscow, is he not? And did he not come back from Moscow? Yes, kind readers, he came back.

What does he now propose to do? He proposes much; to paraphrase, men such as he are prone to propose that which they may find it not easy to dispose.

Mr. Foster announces that he is taking a referendum of the labor movement for the purpose of finding out how labor as a whole stands on the question of amalgamation.

What is amalgamation? That, to be sure, is simplicity itself. Amalgamation is the fine art of making hodge podge out of the trade union movement.

Mr. Foster is going to have everybody vote. How will this vote be taken? That, being a matter of no importance, should, of course, not be brought forward. The thought that arises, however, is this: Why not announce the result at once? Why wait? Why consume needless time and go through unnecessary motions?

Let the awful truth be known.

M. le president, the artful Lenine, mayhap, would like to have the returns from this spectacular and crucial referendum.

For, it will be recalled, Mr. Foster came back from Moscow—all that long distance back from Moscow to save the labor movement through amalgamation, etc.

Mr. Foster is, then, an apostle, is he not? Yes, he is an apostle, and then something. He would save everything, including himself, from going bankrupt. He would save the labor movement from the reactionary, unseeing, incompetent leaders which, in its untutored innocence it has duly elected.

Mr. Foster would be the receiver of this bankrupt outfit. Isn't that obliging? And how much would the creditors get out of Mr. Foster's receivership of this imaginary bankruptcy? The wild waves probably could tell the answer.

And Mr. Foster also wants a labor party. Amalgamation and a labor party, says he, will save everything. And that is downright thoughtful of him.

It's great to have somebody around the place to fix everything like that. It saves a lot of bother. But, seriously speaking, it must be great to have the ego of a fixer!

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN FRANCE.**

Included in the items of the budget of the Ministry of Labor of France for 1923, which have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, are the following credits:

National Unemployment Fund, 2,500,000 francs.  
Subsidies to unemployment funds, 150,000 francs.

Subsidies to official employment exchanges, 1,600,000 francs.

The Minister of Labor has stated that the credits provided for the National Unemployment Fund will no doubt be adequate, considering that at present only 2000 unemployed workers are paid benefits from it. He added that if unemployment were to develop to an unforeseen extent supplementary credits would be asked for in time.

**WORTH REMEMBERING.**

(International Typographical Union Service).

Like a giant searchlight the Union Label shines to guide the groping consumer in his quest for sound products. The buyer nearly always works in the dark. He must depend on the reputation of the seller for assurance that the merchandise he gets will be good. The guarantee of no manufacturer or merchant quite equals the Union Label as surety of sound value.

Union workmanship is always dependable. Furthermore products of union shops are always made under healthful conditions and will not carry infections. The best of materials, fashioned into articles by non-union, child or convict labor, may well lose their worth as a result of inferior workmanship.

Those are reasons why all consumers, within and without the ranks of labor, should insist upon the Union Label.

For union men there are many reasons for searching out label-bearing goods. It has been repeatedly declared by wise union leaders and by disinterested economists that the battle of labor will be won the day all staunch unionists and their wives come to realize their duty to buy only union-made goods and service. The label affords a method for organizing labor in a two-fold way—first as producers and second as consumers. Labor is the most important consuming class in the country. The label and better wages go hand in hand. The demand for union-made goods is dependent upon the wages paid in other trades. Owners of union shops, therefore, can soon be made to see the economic soundness of the living wage principle.

Every time a union member buys "unfair" goods he strikes a blow at the union craftsmen in that trade, which blow naturally reacts against the buyer and all union workers.

American workers depend upon economic, rather than political means, to advance their causes. The strike is an economic weapon. Its use is well understood and ample proof has been offered of the workers' unswerving loyalty in collective bargaining. When understanding of the Union Label's importance reaches into all trades, the consumers' power will compare favorably with the producers' power in the struggle for industrial justice.

The rich and militant "open shop" crowd is "wide open" to receive a blow in this quarter. Widespread support of the label and the label principle by union members would send the forces of greed scurrying for cover.

Co-operation between union members in general and such organizations as the building trades bodies would mean improved housing conditions—as required by law in most cities but flagrantly neglected—and would mean more work for honest craftsmen, besides exercising a very discouraging influence on the "open shoppers." Indeed, there is no limit to the possibilities of Labor League co-operation.

The union workman is no grafter. If he was not honest by nature he would not be toiling for honest living. It is a well-established truth that union workmanship means honest value. Further, it is perfectly reasonable to believe that the eventual acceptance of the "closed shop" by employers will mean fairer values to consumers of all products. The public generally will come to learn that the Union Label serves as a check on graft, when union members, themselves, prove their faith in the Label.

**BARBERS ORGANIZE.**

General Secretary-Treasurer Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, reports that new locals have been organized at Haynesville, La., and Portage, Pa.

The union label stands for the "square deal."

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**CHILDHOOD BEFORE THE JUDGES.**

By John R. Ford,

Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

Still fresh in memory is the consternation caused among multitudes of forward looking citizens when in 1918 the Supreme Court declared the first child labor law unconstitutional. For upwards of ten years devoted men and women had worked untiringly to procure its enactment, including the American Federation of Labor, the labor unions generally and the women's organizations throughout the country, especially the women's clubs, the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Federal Children's Bureau. Exhaustive hearings were had before congressional committees on the bill. It was shown by official reports that child labor shortened life, bred disease and fostered criminality. Thus in Senate Report No. 368, Sixty-fourth Congress, we find this:

"The evidence is overwhelming that unregulated child labor does not promote a healthy citizenship; that it tends to the deterioration of the race physically; and that the dwarfing of children mentally through the denial of a full opportunity for education; and to criminality, since the statistics of our juvenile court show that by far the largest percentage of juvenile delinquents are the children who are put to work too soon rather than the children who are trained in the schools."

An Indiana court commenting on the child labor law of that State said:

"The employment of children of tender years in mills and factories not only endangers their lives and limbs but hinders and dwarfs their growth and development physically, mentally, and morally. The State is vitally interested in its own preservation and looking to that end, must safeguard and protect lives, persons, health and morals of its future citizens."

During the years of agitation for this legislation evidence of a similar nature was accumulated mountain high. The only opposition came from the soulless employers who were coining the lives and souls of children of tender age into tainted dollars. Their influence prevented the enactment of humane laws governing the employment of young children. In other states where such laws existed employers found themselves at a disadvantage in interstate commercial competition. Hence the need for Federal legislation to equalize industrial conditions. A Mr. Brinton from Philadelphia summed up the situation when he declared at a hearing before the Committee of Labor

that "interstate commerce is at the root of the evil as it exists today."

A Senate report to the Sixty-fourth Congress thus made plain the need for Congressional action:

"So long as there is a single State which for selfish or other reasons fails to enact effective child-labor legislation, it is beyond the power of every other State to protect effectively its own producers and manufacturers against what may be considered unfair competition of the producers and manufacturers of that State, or to protect its consumers against unwittingly patronizing those who exploit the childhood of the country."

The Congress has exclusive control over interstate commerce and proceeded to pass the child labor law of 1916, excluding products of child labor from interstate commerce. The vote was 337 for to 46 against it in the House, and 52 in the Senate and it became a law by the signature of President Wilson, or at least its friends supposed it became a law, but that was before the nine men who compose the Supreme Court had their say about it.

**CAN'T ENFORCE ORDERS.**

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that decisions by the Railroad Labor Board must depend upon public opinion for enforcement.

President Gompers shows that this is in line with labor's position and is contrary to the claim of labor opponents that the shopmen's strike is "a challenge to government."

After litigation of nearly two years' duration the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Railroad Labor Board can publish the facts regarding the formation of the Pennsylvania railroad's company "union."

When this alleged "union" was started, the company arranged the election for representatives so organized shopmen would be barred. The unionists certified to the Railroad Labor Board that but 10 per cent of the employees were represented by the company "union." The board ordered a new election, but the railroad ignored the order. The board then began the preparation of a public statement, but Federal Judge Landis stopped this proceeding by an injunction issued at the request of the company.

The Court of Appeals set the injunction aside and the company appealed to the Supreme Court, which now rules that the Labor Board can issue a statement of facts, but must depend on public opinion to enforce any decision it may make.

"As far as I can see," said President Gompers, "the Railroad Labor Board has no added strength because of the decision, but the Pennsylvania railroad, on the contrary, stands in a much weakened position and is accused of having adopted a wrong course, contrary to the spirit of the law, contrary to the spirit of the workers, and intended only to advance the narrow, selfish interests of the railroad."

President Gompers says it "is particularly noteworthy that the Supreme Court decision puts upon the Transportation Act the exact interpretation that has been put upon it from the beginning by the labor movement."

**UNEMPLOYMENT EVIL.**

The American Contractor, representing employing interests, declares unemployment is an industrial menace that should be solved by finding jobs, rather than by unemployment insurance.

"There are no limits to the amounts of needed and essentially useful public improvements which can be constructed during times of depression," says this publication.

"There is a scientific solution to the unemployment evil. If the engineering staffs of the Government were to co-operate with private industrial engineers in the laying out of plans for needed construction and improvements in both public and private enterprise there is no reason why a sufficient number of these projects could not be arranged for.

"The problem is intricate and has many ramifications. Yet on the face of it there seems no reason why it should not be made to work quite effectively. By creating a reservoir of jobs there will be provided a form of unemployment insurance that would effectively prevent unemployment and maintain business at a more equitable level.

"Of the two forms of dealing with unemployment the latter seems much the better. British experience with unemployment doles has not been highly successful. There has been considerable talk in England of stopping the doles and turning the funds into the construction of public works, even at this late day."

Increased demands for union labels, cards and buttons are indications of trade union education and progress.

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**MUFFINS.**

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has killed a bill that would have made possible reinstatement of the policemen who struck in 1919. Vote, 76 to 146.

Perhaps there has never been a more flagrant case of injustice.

It has been impossible at every step of the way for the true story to reach the public. Officialdom had ends to serve and the newspapers fell for the official story. Having fallen for it, they stuck to it.

Truth has battered away incessantly for a hearing—but without success.

Somehow, sometime, there has got to be a way for truth to get a hearing, not only in this case, but in other cases.

The police strikers are still the victims of untruth and political time-serving. Even at this late day they wear a brand unjustly.

The Old Bay State has something to answer for; and the same goes for the newspapers.

It's one thing to get into print with "all the facts" about a murder, or a fist fight, or a boxing match. But where the interests of employers clash with rights and interests of men and women who work—ah, that's another matter, Mr. Aristotle, quite another matter, if you please.

Mr. William Dizzy Foster is on trial in Michigan. Howling Dervishes throughout the land are yelling for help for the defense. The American so-called Civil Liberties Union is sending out frantic letters. All the girls of Greenwich Village are absolutely wrought up; and so are all the boys—brave soldiers in the cause of unrestraint that they are.

Well, Foster ought to have a fair trial. And the whole business of trying to put him in jail may be foolish. "Look, they locked me up because I was fighting for humanity," is what they all say afterwards. Martyr stuff. But it always happens. It's easy and it makes a noise and it justifies the person who is locked up, at least to himself, and everybody tries to do that.

But Michigan has a law under which Foster is being tried. His lawyers will get him a fair trial if that is possible, and no doubt it is. There's no need of any more "rabble rousing" stuff.

Keep cool. Foster, in or out, is only Foster—Foster the self-appointed—or is he?—saviour of the world in accord with the tenets of the Red Internationale.

Foster's blurb spreaders picture the man as the pure and undefiled champion of the masses, the anointed and the elect—and well, it doesn't fit the properties to find the mantle of chastity muddled up in that manner.

A man in prison explained to a visitor the reason:

"I didn't do much at all. A feller got to mouthin' at me an' I jes' leaned a crow-bar against him. He fell over an' died an' they put me in here."

Congress didn't pass the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. Congress didn't do much to the Amendment that would have freed the child slaves of the country. Congress just leaned a crow-bar up against it and it fell over and died.

That's all that happened.

**LABOR SUFFERS—MANAGEMENT WASTE**

A high labor turnover is a rough index of one of the common wastes resulting from inadequate labor management. No facts are available to show the extent of labor turnover as an unavoidable element in industrial waste. The accessible data are not comparable, for no common method of computation and analysis has been followed. However, this is an important factor of labor waste because of its magnitude and because of the expense involved in training new workers to take the place of those who leave.

In the shoe industry the cost of training an inexperienced man for cutting upper leather in a well-managed shop is \$576; for a semi-experienced man, \$450; and to install an experienced man in a different shop costs \$50. For the average shop these figures are unquestionably low.

The average labor turnover for the year 1920 in the metal trades plants covered (wherever records were kept, which was the case in less than half of the plants), was 160 per cent—figured in most cases as the ratio between the number of "separations" and the average number of employees on the payroll. The highest turnover was 366 per cent.

The building trades have given little consideration to the subject of labor turnover. In construction work it is particularly difficult to estimate the extent, because the actual percentage of turnover constantly varies as the building progresses and the number of men is increased and later decreased. Men quit for such reasons as the type of work they are to perform, the risk involved in the particular work, and unfair treatment by foremen. They are discharged for lack of work, incompetence, laziness, causing trouble, or sometimes because there are better men available. The labor turnover and service records of typical contractors show large losses.

Employment managers are rarely employed even upon the largest jobs, and "hiring and firing" is at the will of the foreman or superintendent.—From "Waste in Industry."

**WANT RAIL PROFITS ASSURED.**

Let the Government guarantee profits of railroads is the significant suggestion by James C. Davis, director general of railroads, in a speech to railroad men in Boston.

Under the law the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to set a fair return, based on their valuation of railroads. The commission has permitted passenger and freight rates to be increased so that 5½ per cent is assured. Some of the larger roads have reached that figure and in a few cases have exceeded it. Other roads have not, and there is no provision in the law that the Government aid them out of the treasury, as was done immediately after the war. Director General Davis wants to re-establish this system.

Under the present law managers have a free hand to spend money. Roads like the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Burlington, New Haven, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island expended vast sums since last July for strikebreakers and guards in their fight against the shop men. These expenditures are charged to operating costs, which are passed on to the public. The same policy is followed in the purchase of equipment and supplies. Then the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to raise rates while these railroads again sing their sob story of being "the football of demagogues."

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Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY MARCH 23, 1923.

Fear oftentimes restraineth words,  
But makes not thoughts to cease,  
And he speaks best that hath the skill  
When for to hold his peace.  
—Thomas Lord Vaux, 1576.

If Senator La Follette's prediction that we are soon to have dollar gasoline comes true, there will be a tremendous slump in the automobile business. If automobile manufacturers have any influence with the Standard Oil people, it behooves them to get busy in exerting it, because the people cannot afford to pay such a price for the fuel, and if it comes there is likely to be a return to horse-drawn vehicles of all kinds, both for pleasure, commerce and industry. Wonder if the manipulators of our oil fields have given any thought to such a possibility.

The advice of the Governor of New Jersey to the effect that representative businessmen should form a bloc to offset the activities of the farm and labor blocs in Washington is entirely superfluous. The truth is that businessmen were the first to start the practice and by so doing made it necessary for other interests to follow suit. The Governor is far behind in his view of history in this connection. Business had everything its own way up to a few years ago because of its lobbyists, and now that it has lost its advantage because of the activities of other groups of our citizenship a great wail is being sent up. There is no justification for it.

The protests that are going up in certain circles against the education of the masses seems to come from the fear that if the policy is continued it will result in a condition whereby it will ultimately be necessary for those who occupy positions of advantage under the present state of affairs to step down from their high stations and actually do some of the world's drudgery. Even the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation are now declaring that too many individuals are being prepared for professional careers and that they will not accept anything but white collar positions. There will always be some drudgery in the world to do and someone will have to do it. This being true, what does it matter from what group they come. All work is not congenial and all cannot, therefore, find only pleasing things to do.

## Employment Agency Legislation

There are a number of bills pending in the two houses of the Legislature at the present time looking to regulation of the privately operated, fee-charging employment agencies of this State and the prospects for passage of some of them are bright. Among these bills are three presented by the Conference on Employment Agencies, an organization made up of delegates from more than forty civic, social, fraternal and labor organizations of San Francisco and Los Angeles. These bills provide for giving the Labor Commissioner larger powers in regulating the operations of these institutions as well as fixing a maximum fee beyond which it shall be illegal for them to charge. The bills are Assembly Bills 84, 85 and 86, and if they are passed by the Assembly and the Senate and signed by the Governor, will give California a good start on the road to curbing the vicious practices that have grown up around the employment agency business in every state in the Union.

A public hearing was had in the Senate Chamber last week and a thorough discussion of the entire question was had, the private employment agencies being represented by attorneys, who attempted to persuade the members of the Legislature that the bills would not be valid even if passed, and they also endeavored to make it appear that they were carrying on their business at a small profit in spite of the fact that they charge extravagantly high fees. It was shown, however, by the proponents of the measures that there were agencies in the State which last year did in excess of \$60,000 worth of business and a number of them run annually from \$10,000 to \$50,000, so that on such a large volume of business they must of necessity reap big profits. It was also shown that these agencies take from the pockets of the workers in this State every year more than a million dollars, the fees charged ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the first month's pay of the worker, and that the teacher agencies charge from 5 to 7 per cent of the first year's pay for their services. In spite of these facts these agencies have succeeded in inducing many persons to write letters to members of the Legislature urging them to vote against the bills which have as their purpose the regulation and control of the activities and fees of the employment agencies.

It is rather surprising that anyone could be induced to oppose the passage of such worthy legislation, but surprising or otherwise, it is being done and it will require a strenuous fight to get the measure through the present session of our Legislature. If those interested in having justice done do not exert themselves in the matter, there is danger that the bills will fail of passage, and because of this state of affairs it is urged that letters be written to members of Legislature by those who favor the bills, so that the pressure may not be all on one side.

It is likely that the bills will come to a vote in the Assembly the first of next week, so that there is not much time left for informing Assemblymen of your desires in the premises. After the bills go through the Assembly they will then be taken up in the Senate, and it is just as desirable that Senators be informed of the desire of their constituency for the passage of the measures as it is with Assemblymen. Do not leave the writing to the other fellow to do. Do it yourself and do it right away and then you will know that you have done your part and will not be entitled to any of the blame if the bills should fail.

Remember the bills are Assembly Bills 84, 85 and 86, and the legislation provided for in them is very necessary in the State of California in order that the women of the State may cease to be the victims of these agencies.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Congress just adjourned has boasted about its efficiency and economy. The average taxpayer, however, believes that "them days is gone forever." The total appropriation by the Congress for the fiscal year 1924, which begins on July 1st of this year, amounted to nearly \$3,940,000,000, so that the total appropriations for 1924, with the probable deficiency bills, will be about \$4,000,000,000. This is an average of approximately \$38.00 per capita or \$190.00 for a family of five. The appropriation of the present Congress for a family of five is considerably more than the net income of most farmers' families last year. The largest single item of cost in the Federal Government's enormous appropriation is the charge of about \$975,000,000 to pay interest chiefly, on the National debt and the average American citizen does not forget that 18,000 new millionaires were created during the war, and that the net profits of the corporations during the war were \$20,000,000,000.

There is nothing to be gained by mere complaint if no effort is made to correct the situation complained of by members of unions. If the organization is not conducted along the lines desired by any member, the thing to do is to present the case to others and see what they think of it. If the complaint is based upon sound reasoning, there is but little doubt that a majority can be persuaded that there ought to be a change and they will make it, but there is all too frequently criticism without warrant and the individuals making it become peeved and sour when the mass of the membership refuses to be influenced by such conduct. Too many critics are not open to reason themselves and then proceed to sulk because others are not willing to assume a similar position. Examine your case and examine yourself carefully before presenting the situation to your fellows. By so doing you are likely to better serve yourself and your organization and the interests of the wage workers generally.

In Sacramento last week we were talking to one who has been busy lobbying for certain measures before the Legislature and the lobbyist said: "I wish this fight was over with. It has kept me on the anxious seat for a long time and I am growing very tired and discouraged, though I feel that the measures will be favorably acted upon." We were astonished by such an expression because there should be real joy in accomplishment, particularly in gaining success after a long and bitter fight, and there should be the disposition to enter another battle of the same kind with more intensity of spirit than ever. The fellow who wins and then quits because the battle was too hard is not made of the stuff that the world needs in order to progress, though he is entitled to some small degree of credit for sticking to the task until it is successfully completed. Because of this philosophy we are not prepared to believe that the lobbyist giving vent to the above expression will be satisfied without engaging in another similar experience. There is a fascination about success in any line that is not easily shifted out of mind, and it is well that this is true because of the influence it has upon the advancement of civilization and social well-being. The more difficulty, the more trouble, the more trials and tribulations a thing costs the more value the individual naturally places upon it and the more interest it should make in life. The individual who really deserves pity is the one who has nothing to do, nothing to look forward to, nothing to urge him to struggle and strive and work to accomplish.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Tom—Harry ate something that poisoned him.  
Dick—Croquette?  
Tom—Not yet; but he's very ill.—Texas Scalper.

Diner—I have eaten much better steaks than this one.

Waiter (through force of habit)—Not here, sir, not here.—American Legion Weekly.

Stranger—Rastus, do the people who live across the road from you keep chickens?

Rastus—Dey keeps some of 'em, sah.—Tips and Topics.

His friends could give no reason why he should have committed suicide. He was single.—From a News Item in the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.

During a recent political campaign two deacons of the same faith religiously, but on opposite sides of the fence politically, attended prayer-meeting services.

"O Lord," intoned the Republican deacon, "I pray thee that the Republicans may hang together—"

"Amen!" ejaculated the Democrat.

"But not, O Lord," continued the Republican, "in the sense that my Democratic brother means, but in the sense of accord and concord."

"Any cord'll do, Lord; any cord'll do!" was the Democrat's closing thrust.—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

There was an all-round good-for-nothing man who died, and at his funeral the minister delivered a most beautiful address, eulogizing the departed in the most glowing manner, praising his splendid qualities as a fine type of man a good husband and kind parent.

About this time the widow, who was seated well up in front, spoke to her little daughter by her side, and said, "My dear, go look in the coffin and see if it is your father."—The Universalist Leader (Boston).

Some years ago there were in Paris two papers, the Razor and the Scorpion, which were always attacking each other.

Every week people bought the Razor to read how it cut at the Scorpion, and then purchased the Scorpion to learn how it stung the Razor.

A certain philanthropist, feeling pained to see such animosity displayed, invited the two editors to dine, in the hope that over good fare he could make peace between them. At the appointed time one lean, melancholy man presented himself and was ushered in. After an interval, as no other guest appeared, the host demanded:

"May I ask, are you the editor of the Razor or the Scorpion?"

"Both," said the sad-eyed man.—Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph.

An electric specialty company in our home town has a most peculiar damage suit filed against it. The plaintiff's petition contains these words:

"Plaintiff alleges that this defendant represented to her that this range would not become heated on the upper surface of the oven. That plaintiff relying wholly upon this defendant's representations, placed her bath-tub in the kitchen, near the range. That, upon emerging from the tub, plaintiff's foot accidentally came into contact with the soap upon the floor and she was thus compelled to sit upon the range. That, although she arose therefrom in all diligence, she discovered she had been branded 'H-47'."—Forbes Magazine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### NEMESIS OF LUXURY.

The people wealthy over much  
Try work, if aught they do is such,  
In efforts to escape ennui,  
The Nemesis of Luxury.  
In occupation, heaven blest,  
One finds excuse to need and rest;  
And so the world goes up and down,  
"We'll spend the summer out of town."

In summer, winter, and in spring,  
The wealthy ones are on the wing;  
Both day and night in chase of fun  
And every spot beneath the sun;  
And live in mansions where the breeze  
Is cooler than the summer seas;  
And yet they shout all others down:  
"We'll spend the summer out of town."

'Tis not for rest they seek the shores,  
But new diversions out of doors.  
'Tis well; they're welcome to their style,  
But let them pause to think awhile,  
Of what is due to those whose lot,  
Is toil in weather cold or hot,  
Who ne'er can say 'neath Fortune's frown:  
"We'll spend the summer out of town."

—Lue F. Vernon.

### TIPS OR WAGES?

Folks returning from Europe seem to have a variety of opinions when comparing various European institutions with those of a similar nature in the United States. All seem to be agreed, however, that the system of adding a fixed percentage to one's hotel bill for distribution among hotel employees, instead of the system of tipping individuals on any and all occasions whenever the slightest service is rendered, is a big improvement.

Now, according to "Industrial and Labor Information," a weekly publication issued by the International Labor Office, Mr. R. H. Didaret, federal secretary and secretary of the Union of Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Employees of the Department of the Seine, France, has come forward with an argument for the abolition of the system of tips as a substitute for wages. According to Mr. Didaret, the tip system is an impediment to social improvement. He says that tips are an uncertain form of remuneration and those who depend upon them are unable to draw up a family budget.

"The system is lowering to the dignity of those who have to ask for a tip. It is tyrannical because it is compulsory for customers in hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. It often gives rise to disputes between employers and workers. The system is detrimental to the interests not only of the workers, but also of the customers and the employers, in that it gives rise to intentional mistakes in addition, change, etc."

In speaking of the percentage on bills system, Mr. Didaret says that this must be accompanied by a guaranteed minimum on the part of the employers. He calls attention to the fact that there is a dead season and says that the percentage on bills with a guaranteed minimum has already been adopted by the German and Italian trade union organizations in the hotel industry and has stood the test. It has also been applied in some large hotels in France. In his opinion, however, the introduction of a fixed wage is the logical, and in theory indisputably the best, solution of the problem. According to his statement, one of the chief obstacles is the prejudice of the public, who wrongly consider that if tips are abolished they will be badly served.

The union label helps to encourage to inspire and to uplift.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Not much either of time or space would be required to record the proceedings of last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 in the minutest detail. As predicted in the paragraph in last Friday's Labor Clarion announcing the meeting, it was brief. The session began at 1:03 o'clock p. m. By 2:40 the secretary's desk was cleared of all business, the meeting was declared adjourned and the 125 loyalists who attended it were free to spend the remainder of the balmy afternoon at their pleasure.

There was a slight falling off in the membership during the month ended March 17. The secretary's statement showed 36 traveling cards had been received during that period and 51 issued; there were 7 initiations, 3 issuances of honorable withdrawal cards, 3 suspensions and 2 deaths, leaving a total enrollment of 1279, as against 1295 the preceding month.

Four propositions for membership were given their first reading and referred to the membership committee. They were from J. J. Gresco, Mima McNicholas, William Sampson, Antonio Sanchez and William H. Wilson. Ralph Catafoma, C. C. King, P. P. Nedelev and William R. Watterson, all journeymen, were admitted to the union via initiation. On request, the membership committee was granted further time to investigate the application of Edith M. Peterson. The unfavorable recommendation of the committee on another applicant was concurred in by the union by the required majority. On recommendation of the executive committee, D. D. Primley was allowed to withdraw his application for membership, filed some time ago, on receipt of satisfactory information from the secretary of the jurisdiction to which Primley has removed.

Negotiation of the book and job scale was finally concluded through the adoption by the union of a recommendation from the committee of an amendment to the provision relating to the employment of proofreaders. The scale, having been ratified by all parties concerned, is now ready for signature.

A brief but snappy report was presented by the union's label committee. The committee gave an interesting resume of its March meeting and made its usual appeal for more material on which to work. By this time you must know what this group of gourmands for toil wants. They are eternally yelling for printed matter that does not bear the imprint of the union label. What can you do to appease their hunger for this material? A little may quiet them for the moment, but it would require the proverbial "wad big enough to choke an elephant" to calm them for any length of time.

The delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council and the Label Section of the latter body reported the proceedings of the meetings of those organizations in condensed but concise form. The recommendation of the delegates to the Allied Council that the union indorse a proposal to restore old rule 4 to the regulations governing the use of the union label was adopted. The recommendation of Mr. Mitchell, delegate to the Label Section, that the membership take cognizance of the installation of a line of strictly union-made gentlemen's wearing apparel by Sam Berger & Co., 856 Market street, was also concurred in.

A committee composed of David Hanna, George H. Knell and Joseph Phillis, reported favorably on the application of Wallace C. Shields for admission to the Union Printers Home. The report was approved by the union.

G. S. Curtis' application for an honorable withdrawal card was granted. The meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Marsden

G. Scott, former president of the International Typographical Union.

The story of that meeting between the Chronicle Bobcats and the Examiner Tigers at Recreation Park last Monday is too sad to narrate at length, folks. The game was so lop-sided that not even the official scorekeeper has a definite idea of what the final count was. Only an estimate can be given—the estimates and the estimators being greatly at variance, at that. Some of the more conservative spectators declare the score was "about" 13 to 5. Others, less charitably inclined, insist it was 22 to 2 (toot, toot), with the Bobcats on the long end. Anyway, it was a great game, from a viewpoint of comedy, and those who had the pleasure of witnessing it declared they were amply remunerated. Some of the more enthusiastic supporters of the Bobcats are positive in their statement that a nine selected by Kink Tut could have defeated the Examiner Tigers last Monday. Can any Tiger booster find a refutation of this assertion concealed in an analysis of the score? Yep, 'tis sad—but true!

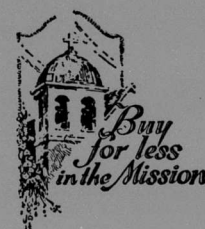
Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of the Hancock Printing Company, has been confined to his home the last week with a badly sprained ankle, necessitating the attention of a physician. But Carroll's woes were alleviated last Monday, when an emissary arrived at his home with a neatly arranged basket of rare flowers from the "boys and girls" employed at the Hancock plant bearing the following inscription: "We wish you a speedy recovery from your unfortunate accident. The sentiment expressed by the Hancock force evidently is having its effect, for the patient is on the road to recovery and expects to be driving his

Studebaker to his place of business the coming week.

International Representative Eugene Donovan has been ordered to Southern California by President John McParland.

Miss Eva Cook resigned her position as a linotypist in the Examiner composing room last Monday, drew her traveling card and left for Los Angeles the same day. Before leaving, Miss Cook said Los Angeles, in all probability, would be her future home city.

R. H. Meschke of the Kohnke Chapel and Mrs. Meschke are recovering from severe attacks of influenza. "Dick" says he must be losing his skill as a mathematician. He can't figure how or why anyone should be confined to a sickbed during the wonderfully fine weather that has prevailed here for the last fortnight. Don't despair, "Dick." Even the Los Angelenos are willing to admit they have a few sick with them "part of the time."



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DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and 1 Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter  
(4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six  
months ending December 31st, 1922.



**MAILERS' ITEMS.**

The scheduled outing and get-together dinner of the Tigers' Social Club was not held last week on account of the fact that many of the members had to work long shifts to help produce the annual number of The Chronicle. The club held its first outing and dinner party at a resort at Rockaway Beach last Wednesday. The party was conveyed to the beach in a large auto truck suitably decorated for the occasion.

After dinner was served a permanent organization was instituted by the election of the following officers: President, Ed. Pettit; secretary, Ferdinand Barbrack; treasurer, Verne Deas; general organizer, Dominic Del Carlo. The dues were fixed at 75 cents per week. The funds thus created are to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of outings and dinner parties that the club proposes to hold at least once a month. Everyone present was called upon for a few remarks, and each member responded in a hearty fashion. When the business of the club was disposed of, social festivities were indulged in (indulged is right).

S. L. Pierson, a late arrival from New York, rendered several vocal selections, assisted by Ed. "Buster" Brown, also from the Big City, at the piano. J. "Red" Maile, of Atlanta, related some humorous incidents of his ramblings throughout the country. "Buster" Brown and our own Joseph Enright favored the gathering with a real Irish reel. Before the close of the party everybody joined in the chorus of any song that was started. All in all, the party proved a great success; it was thoroughly enjoyed from start to finish, and none will forget it for a long time to come. The charter is still open for those desiring to join and a good time is assured to all who take in the proposed parties to be held in the future.

**BIG BAKERY DIVIDENDS.**

The General Baking Company announces a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock. Last December the company declared a 200 per cent stock dividend.

**IRON MOLDERS STRIKE.**

Iron molders employed in several large plants in Wilmington, Del., have been forced on strike because of autocratic employers. In their desire to establish the anti-union shop, the employers refuse to meet the union's officials or deal with employees as union men.

Cheap is dear in the long run. Avoid bargain sales and patronize merchants who sell union-labelled goods.

**LABOR CONFERENCE.**

The value of the International Labor Conference has been strikingly demonstrated by a statement made at the annual meeting of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales, just held at Harrowgate, England, regarding the decisions on the use of white lead in painting taken at the Third Conference held in Geneva last year.

"It is fitting that the Federation should recognize the new temper in which the white lead problem is now being approached," says the statement. "For many years controversy has been keen and often embittered. The government, the manufacturers of white lead, the operatives and ourselves were acting separately, and were often in open conflict with each other. As a result of the events of the past year, the controversy is stilled, and the whole of these bodies are working in friendly co-operation to the end that no man shall suffer from preventable disease, that the agreement reached at Geneva shall be put into operation as early as possible, and that our industry may not be unduly hampered in rendering its best service to the community."

The subject of white lead in painting was exhaustively discussed at the Third International Labor Conference and, despite the fact that no agreement seemed possible, an unanimous decision was eventually reached.

The Draft Convention adopted prohibits the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in the internal painting of buildings with certain exceptions, six years from the closing date of the 1921 Conference. The employment of males under 18 and women in painting work of an industrial character involving the use of white lead is prohibited and regulations are laid down under which other kinds of painting, in which white lead is employed, shall be carried on.

**PASSION PLAY.**

Pronounced the greatest of all American dramas of the Passion, and regarded by many critics as equal if not superior to the world-famous Oberammergau production, "The Passion Play of Santa Clara" is to be presented in San Francisco, with 200 students of the University of Santa Clara in the cast, during the first week in May. The magnificent classic, which won international laurels for its author, Clay M. Greene, and previous casts, in the epochal presentations of 1901, 1903 and 1907, is to be revived and brought to San Francisco with a more elaborate scenic setting, larger cast and more lavish arrangements than ever before.

San Francisco's magnificent Civic Auditorium will be the scene of the five big performances to be given here on Friday evening, May 4, Saturday afternoon and evening, May 5, and Sunday afternoon and evening, May 6. Martin V. Merle, Santa Clara alumnus and prominent author, playwright and producer, is to personally direct the local performances, to be given under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers of the St. Ignatius Conservation League. Accommodations will be provided for 10,000 spectators at each presentation, or 50,000 people for the five performances.

**Coffee That Is?**  
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The sizes are 6 to 11, all widths. Price, \$2.75. Pay postman on receipt of goods or send money order. Money refunded if shoes are not satisfactory.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of March 16, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Street Carmen's Union—Martin J. Crowe. From Waitresses No. 48—Lillian Stevenson, vice Dolly Pearce. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Federation of Railway Shopmen, thanking the unions for their assistance and co-operation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Carpenters' Union No. 2554, enclosing resolutions calling for the removal of Mr. A. Cloud of the Board of Education.

**Resignation**—From Delegate Victor Jamart, tendering his resignation as a member of the Organizing Committee. On motion the same was accepted, and a vacancy on the committee declared.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that unless the four men in the Home of Peace Cemetery and the seventeen men in the Holy Cross Cemetery reaffiliate with the union, the Council will authorize the union to withdraw its men from the two cemeteries mentioned. Recommended that the position of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union be sustained in its position relative to Clerks that work in the downtown district not being allowed to work after six o'clock in the Mission district. In the matter of the controversy between the Standard Biscuit Company and the Cracker Bakers' Union, relative to the third Peeler in said factory, the matter was laid over one week awaiting the action of the union. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union. Recommended that the Cap Makers' Union be reinstated in the Council. Recommended the indorsement of the Janitors' wage scale for school janitors. Relative to the indorsement of World War Veterans, committee recommended that the communication be filed but that the Council express its sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with this organization and co-operate with them in any and every effort calculated to promote the interests of the organized labor movement. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Ladies' Garment Workers—Will stay on strike until successful in breaking down the American Plan. Teamsters No. 85—Have been successful in negotiating new agreement with employers for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day for three years. Jewelry Workers—Are having trouble with the firm of Albert Samuels. Chauffeurs—The Yellow Taxi Cab Company and the Black and White Taxi Cab Company are still unfair.

**Label Section**—Will hold whist party on Wednesday, March 21st.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported progress relative to the proposed ordinance relating to the handling of food by persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills.

**New Business**—Moved that Professor Kenneth Lindsey be invited to address the Council next Friday evening; carried.

Moved that the Council place the Yellow and Black and White Taxi Cab companies on the unfair list; carried.

Professor Watkins made an announcement of classes in public speaking.

**Receipts**—\$374.15. **Expenses**—\$174.15.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## EMPLOYMENT AND INFANT MORTALITY

New evidence bearing upon the question of the influence of the industrial employment of mothers upon infant mortality will be made available in a report entitled "Infant Mortality: Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Md., Based on Births in One Year," soon to be issued by the Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The material relates to births in Baltimore in one year and includes in regard to each infant information as to mother's employment, nationality, economic, status, type of infant feeding, and other details that might throw light upon the infant mortality rate.

The evidence indicates that the mother's employment away from home either during the months immediately preceding the confinement or during the infant's first year of life is detrimental to the infant's health. The employment of the mother during pregnancy was found to be associated with a markedly high stillbirth rate, a high rate of premature births, a high mortality rate during the first month of life, and a high mortality from causes peculiar to early infancy—causes which are directly related to the health of the mother before birth. The stillbirth rate among births to mothers who were gainfully employed in industrial pursuits during the year preceding the birth was over twice as high as the rate among births to mothers who were not so employed during that period. Of the births to these mothers 6.7 per cent were stillbirths, as compared with only 3 per cent of the births to mothers not employed. Of the live births to mothers employed away from home 6.2 per cent were premature, as compared with 5.7 per cent of those to mothers not so employed. The mortality rate during the first month of life was 77.3 per 1000 among the babies of mothers employed away from home, or nearly twice the rate, 39.9, among the babies of mothers who were not so employed; and the mortality rate from causes peculiar to early infancy among babies of mothers employed away from home was 57, as compared with a rate of 37.2 among babies of mothers not so employed.

The common belief that the employment of the mother is especially harmful if continued until a short time prior to the confinement is confirmed by this new evidence. Among the births to mothers employed away from home in industrial occupations the excess mortality from stillbirth and from causes peculiar to early infancy was greater in the cases of mothers whose work continued until just previous to the confinement. It is of interest in this connection that nearly 40 per cent of the mothers who were employed away from home worked until within two months, and 25 per cent till within two weeks of the confinement period.

The employment of the mother too soon after confinement also appears to be a factor in the infant mortality rate. The mortality rate among the babies included in this study whose mothers were employed away from home during the babies' first year of life was found to be one and one-half times the rate among babies of mothers not so employed. In determining this figure allowance has been made for the fact that mothers who are employed are largely of nationality and income groups in which the mortality rates from other causes than the mother's employment are high.

Breast feeding is a principal element of care denied the baby whose mother works away from home. A much larger proportion of the infants of mothers employed away from home were artificially fed than of those whose mothers did not work. That this artificial feeding has serious consequences is apparent from the fact that the mortality among artificially-fed babies averages between three and four times that among breast-fed babies.

That the low earnings of the father bear the principal responsibility for the employment of the mother is shown by the marked contrast between the several income groups in respect to the proportion of mothers employed. Of the mothers in families in which the fathers earned less than \$450, 29.2 per cent were gainfully employed away from home during pregnancy, while only 1.2 per cent of the mothers in families in which the fathers' earnings were \$1250 or over were so employed at that period. The contrast is equally striking in the case of employment following the birth. Of the mothers in homes in which the fathers' earnings were less than \$450, 22.1 per cent were gainfully employed away from home during the infant's first year of life, as compared with only .6 per cent of the mothers in homes in which the fathers' earnings were \$1250 or over. The greater prevalence of mother's employment in the low income groups is evidently a factor in the high infant mortality rate which characterizes families with low incomes.

Previous reports of the Children's Bureau on infant mortality have shown a definite connection between income and infant mortality. As the income increases, the infant death rate decreases. This Baltimore study, based on a larger group than the previous studies, permits a closer analysis of the single factor of employment of mothers. The importance of this factor may be realized from the fact that even within the same income groups the mortality rate is higher for babies whose mothers are employed outside the home.

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**CHILD WELFARE THROUGH PLAY.**

It was not so very many years ago that people began to realize that child health clinics and the spreading of information about the care of children were only half the battle for child welfare, that as long as the majority of children in our towns and cities were like caged birds without even room to spread their wings they could not grow into strong and healthy men and women. The first public playgrounds for children were made possible by private subscriptions. Gradually a public conscience developed that demanded public support for playgrounds and recreation. This conscience has grown until today the up-to-date town or city that is not making some provision for its children's play needs is the exception.

Well-equipped playgrounds, swimming pools, gymnasiums, and recreation centers have come to be regarded as necessities—necessities because they mean opportunities for children to grow into healthy men and women. Last year between nine and ten million dollars was spent for public recreation by 505 cities and towns reporting to the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The sum of \$1,155,180 was voted in bond issues in these cities for the same purpose and over six hundred thousand dollars worth of land was donated by private citizens for use as public playgrounds and athletic fields.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America has taken an important part in awakening towns and cities to a realization of their responsibility for providing people with opportunities to play. It was founded in 1906 for the purpose of binding together by mutual helpfulness the scattered efforts towards public playgrounds in different parts of the country. From a small group of people sponsoring the cause of playgroundless children, the Association has grown into a nation-wide movement for more recreation for people of all ages. Some of its principal "articles of faith" are:

The opportunities for wholesome recreation are the right of everyone.

That the recreational life of a town or city should not be left to the chance provisions of commercial amusements.

That cities should make appropriations for all-the-year-round systems of recreation under trained leaders.

If the youth are to make a worth while use of their leisure and obtain the training in citizenship that comes from group and community recreation, it behooves the public to plan intelligently and generously for wholesome play.

**THE WAGE INCREASE.**

San Francisco, March 19, 1923.

**Statement to the Public.**

The wage increase as announced by the California Metal Trades Association, effective from April 1, 1923, which represents an increase in their scale from \$5.12 to \$5.44 per day for mechanics in the basic trades, affects very few men who are employed mostly by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

The great majority of employers in the metal industry are paying wages ranging from a minimum of \$6.40 to \$7.20 and \$8.00 per day, the minimum being the lowest rate recognized or accepted by the Metal Trades Council and its affiliated unions.

The announcement at this time by the California Metal Trades Association of an increase in their scale of wages is very encouraging to the unions as showing results for their active effort to raise the wages of all their members to the union scale.

BAY CITIES METAL TRADES COUNCIL.  
Frank C. Miller, Secretary.

**JUDGES NOT SUPERIOR BEINGS.**

By John R. Ford,

Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

In England no court or judge dare declare a law of parliament invalid. The chief justice of the court that tried it for the last time was hanged and his colleagues exiled from the country. Even in Canada, our next door neighbor, there is no such power in the judiciary. Ours is the only civilized country in the world where that sovereign power is vested in the judges.

It is urged that because our constitution is written we must have some authority to determine whether a law is unconstitutional, a need not felt in England with its unwritten constitution. But France, Switzerland, the German Empire, and the German states have long had written constitutions, yet no such power is lodged in the judiciary of those countries.

We must get away from the idea that men elevated to the judiciary are transformed into superior beings—high priests of an esoteric cult as it were. We must look upon them as mere paid agents of the people and entitled to just the degree of respect which their public acts earn for them—the same respect we accord to public officials generally—no more, no less.

After reading the effusions of Arthur Brisbane for many years in the Examiner, we can come to no other conclusion than that he has a special function to fill in the Hearst newspaper factory. He attends exclusively and constantly to American foreign affairs and the esoteric interests of big business at home. He is fiercest just before a decision is made.

To those who recognize the true scope and usefulness of the union label, its value can not be overestimated.

It is the lack of interest in spending union-earned money that fills the pockets of our enemies. Ask for the label.

**World War Veterans**

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INTEREST WILL BE CREDITED

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**MUFFINS.**

At Saratoga Springs city police and firemen seize two carloads of coal in defiance of railroad authorities.

Almost reminds one of the Boston Tea Party! A recently filed will reveals that the Kingston Collieries paid \$27,000 in 1918, \$28,000 in 1919, \$54,000 in 1920 and \$50,000 in 1921 to one block of stock.

Another fact is this: Bituminous coal mined and put on cars at a labor cost of about \$1.50 per ton sold at retail at \$12 per ton in a big city not over 200 miles away this winter.

Something is pretty sure to happen in the coal industry.

Maybe Saratoga Springs offers an extreme example, but the day of monarchs is over and the fact will be made evident in some effective manner.

We get more than heat from coal. We get the whole range of coal tar dyes, we get explosives, we get drugs, chemicals and lubricants, which are vital to the progress of the nation.

It is scarcely thinkable that private hoggishness shall be left to run riot with these precious products forever.

It is just so with oil. The Sinclair-Standard combination hog has just about filled the whole precious Wyoming field, piling up fortune upon fortune for a small group.

Some day when the whole people get caught in a jam the whole people will have nothing left if they don't soon look to their own interests.

Why wait longer?

Some American trade unionists fall for the press agent dope that comes out of the Amsterdam office of the International Federation of Trade Unions, where the international general strike is regarded as the panacea with which to abruptly cure the war disease.

American labor refused to attend conferences where that quack cure-all was cooked up, and it was wise. The words of the pious declarations are scarcely cold on the paper and yet half of Europe has proved that the whole dope was quackery!

Why should American trade unionists be enamored of that which has already so abundantly proved a failure and sham?

Now that Secretary Weeks and General Pershing have both repudiated the young lieutenant at Vancouver barracks who gave instructions to spy on the American Federation of Labor and the railroad unions, perhaps the young man will have a better understanding of what Pershing describes as "the same old army."

Somebody in the now expiring Congress tried to get gay with Senator Brookhart the other day, telling him that he was indulging in bolshevik propaganda. That's about the last thing Brookhart has in his system and he turned loose on his assailant with some choice remarks about the soviet of Wall Street that kept the old Senate chamber tense for a few minutes.

Brookhart has been one of the busiest of the busy since he came to the Senate, fighting for the people every day.

Nobody wants to go jumping on him without prayerful preparation beforehand. He's a bad hombre to engage in a fight unless his opponent is on the level and ready for anything.

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The Journal of Commerce said: "One thing which Wall Street took extreme satisfaction in yesterday was the evident willingness of President Harding to learn. He admittedly is not an expert in financial affairs, but he is ready to accept advice and willing to be set right where he is wrong." Behold, sir, the beautiful spectacle, the President of the United States, sitting at the feet of J. Pierpont Morgan, great teacher . . . Willing pupil, and whenever he should chance to be wrong, Morgan will set him right.—Sen. LaFollette in Congressional Record.

**Ah, Yes, the "Cawf."**

Mr. Tincher.—Ah, Mr. Luce, the day and time has passed when we shall legislate only for the man who manufactures "cawfskin" into a shoe, ignoring the man who produces the "cawf." Them days are gone forever. I think one distinguished Congressman said to the gentleman that he was born under a shell, and I say that he should come out from under his shell, he should get out of the New England fog and appreciate the fact that this great country of ours in the main is west of the Allegheny Mountains.—Congressional Record.

**Packer Methods.**

Mr. Sutherland.—The management of the red-salmon trust of Alaska is centered in three powerful corporations of Chicago and San Francisco, viz. Libby, McNeil & Libby of Chicago, controlled by Swift & Co., Chicago packers; Booth Fisheries Co. of Chicago, who operate in Alaska under the name of Northwestern Fisheries Co.; and the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco, a subsidiary of the California Packing Corporation. The records of the Bureau of Chemistry show that these three corporations prepared and sold to the War Department during the crisis 760,944 cans of decomposed salmon for soldiers' food, and the testimony before the committee on investigation showed conclusively that it was putrid when it was placed in the cans.—Congressional Record.



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**SENATOR UPHOLDS TRADE UNIONS.**

In a speech before the Women's Trade Union League of Washington, D. C., United States Senator Copeland of New York indicated that so-called "senatorial courtesy" will not deter him from plain speech in the Senate.

In his first speech in the nation's capital the new lawmaker declared unqualifiedly for trade unionism and said the lockout policy of the railroads is responsible for the coal shortage.

The former health commissioner of New York City spoke both as a medical man and as a lawmaker. He said he favored trade unionism because this method makes it possible for workers to improve their conditions.

"As a Senator," he said, "I am not interested in international banking. I am interested in human welfare."

There were no "ifs" or "buts" in Senator Copeland's stand on trade unionism. He declared without reserve that it was the workers' only protection and that the workers never progressed until they awakened to the value of collective action.

"If the railroads had reached an agreement with their employees, and thus ended their lockout, there would be no coal shortage this winter. I am a friend of the railroads because they are necessary for the people's welfare, but I am not the yes-yes kind of a friend," said Senator Copeland.

"I know they are responsible for the coal shortage, because as health commissioner I sent my most reliable assistants into the anthracite fields and they reported that thousands of cars, loaded with coal, could not be moved because of the railroads' defective motive power."

The speaker mentioned the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Hudson and Central Railroad of New Jersey as a few of the railroads responsible for the coal shortage because they locked out their shop employees.

**TAXATION OF WAGES IN ITALY.**

At a meeting held on November 30, 1922, the Council of Ministers decided that the annual wages of workers in state industrial establishments or employed in public utility undertakings should henceforth be liable to payment of income tax should they exceed the minimum taxable limit.

At a meeting of the Chamber on December 2, the Minister of Finance said that it was intended, not only for fiscal reasons, but also in the public interest, that certain categories of workers in a particularly favorable economic situation should be liable to taxation. It was an elementary principle of financial law that all citizens should contribute to the expenses of the state in proportion to their means.

Mr. Flora, Professor of Financial Law in the University of Bologna, points out in this connection that at the present time wages are very uncertain and liable to variation. In the most important industrial establishments wages are usually paid in the form of piece rates and the totals often vary from one month to another. According to the bill for the reform of direct taxation which was introduced in the Chamber in November, 1921, the tax on wages would be paid by the employers, who would be entitled to claim a refund from the workers, but Mr. Flora considers that in practice difficulties would arise in the exercise of this right and in drawing up the lists of workers. In conclusion Mr. Flora said that, in his opinion, the total yield of the tax on wages would not be as high as might be expected in view of the number of workers in Italy (about twelve millions in 1911), because of the expenses involved in collecting the tax, the very large number of cases in which wages did not exceed the taxable limit (ten lire per day under the bill), and, finally, the existing economic crisis and the consequent unemployment and fall in wages.

**NATHAN, THE UNWISE.**

George Jean Nathan, eminent dramatic critic, is much distressed by the affiliation of the Actors' Equity Association with the American Federation of Labor.

"At last," he says, in effect, "we have Shakespearean interpreters on the same plane as journeymen barbers."

Quite so, Mr. Nathan. Why not? That marks a step in advance for the actors, not the barbers.

The barbers long ago realized that they must combine their resources to combat effectively the exorbitant exactions of avaricious bosses. The actors found out that they must do the same thing, but not so early.

What, Mr. Nathan, is the difference between the owner of a chain of barber shops and the owner of a chain of theaters? In what respect is a theatrical magnate a better man than the rank and file of other employers? What reason have actors to expect better treatment from their employers than have hod-carriers, railroad workers or miners? Mr. Nathan's opinion of theater magnates is none too complimentary.

It may be true that the great stars of established reputation do not need the protection the Equity can provide. The more honor to them, then, that they are willing to aid those weaker than themselves. Fundamentally, actors, brakemen, cooks, everybody who works with hand or brain, is engaged in the same struggle—the struggle to attain some of the comforts and decencies of life against the selfish desires of employers whose greed for profits can never be satisfied.

In that struggle, artists and artisans must fight shoulder to shoulder if they are to win the victory. When the actors struck, didn't the stage hands, electricians, etc., give them support? And didn't the actors win?

Snobbery has no place in organized labor. And the Shakespearean interpreter who is too much of a snob to associate with a journeyman barber in a common cause would be of little value to the Equity anyway.

This is the story of a stray pup who earned the right to live, at Dallas, Texas.

"Midnight," dirty, flea-ridden spitz, fell into the hands of the dog-catcher. He was sentenced to die for the crime of being homeless. As the time for the execution drew near, "Midnight" sensed the danger. He began to work for his life. He turned somersaults, stood on his hind legs with his forefeet extended, and performed other stunts which a circus dog might envy. Instead of falling victim to the municipal "firing squad," as had been decreed, he earned a home for himself. The dog-catcher himself saved "Midnight."

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**"TREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS."**

The securing of fair treatment for the man who is employed outside his own country, as laid down in Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, has been one of the cares of the International Labor Organization and a further development thereof has recently been notified to the International Labor Office at Geneva in a convention which has been concluded between France and Belgium for securing to their own workers employed in the other country the benefits of the special miners' pension schemes in operation there.

To lay down rigid world regulations for the treatment of the foreign worker being exceedingly difficult, the First International Labor Conference, held at Washington in 1919, decided to recommend each state, which is a member of the organization, to admit foreign workers employed within its territory to the benefit of its laws and regulations for the protection of its own workers, on condition of reciprocity and upon terms to be agreed upon between the countries concerned.

Under the terms of the convention, a French worker who proves that he has been employed for thirty years in Belgian mines and also fulfills the other conditions as to age and continuity of employment required by legislation on the subject, is entitled to grants from the state and provident funds. A French worker in a Belgian mine is entitled to the state premiums respecting old age pensions, without regard to the conditions respecting residence.

A Belgian worker, who at the age of 55, proves that he has been employed in French mines for 30 years representing 7920 actual working days, or has spent 30 years as a wage earner in France, 15 of which have been spent in the mines, is to be on terms of equality with the French worker respecting grants and bonuses paid by the French government and by the independent fund for miners' pensions.

Such conventions have been agreed upon in a large number of countries and the International Labor Office has been informed that acts providing for reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers have been passed in Argentine, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Poland.

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**Brief Items of Interest**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Harry D. Nash of the carpenters, Juan Alamillo of the barbers, John J. Borden of the federal employees, O. A. Tveitmoe of the cement workers; Charles Bollier of the glass bottle blowers.

The Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union will celebrate its nineteenth anniversary on Tuesday night, March 27, in Movies' Hall, 109 Jones street, and a large crowd will be in attendance. The committee in charge of the affair is comprised of the following: B. M. Knobloch, F. M. Billingsley and George Johnson.

The controversy between the Draymen's Association and the Brotherhood of Teamsters over wages and working conditions came to an end last week when the association members signed an agreement for three years, giving their employees an increase of 50 cents a day on all classes of trucks and wagons. The negotiations for the increased wage have been in progress for over three months. The new wage scale places the wages of teamsters from \$5.50 to \$7.50 a day, according to the tonnage of the vehicle. The agreement will go into effect on April 1.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has elected

J. Byrne, William H. Urmy, F. Desmond, J. Kennedy, Allan Pultz and C. C. Terrill as alternate delegates to the Building Trades Council.

Varnishers and Polishers' Union No. 134 will be represented in the annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California next week by Joseph Tuite.

During the past month the American Federation of Labor issued charters for one Federal labor union, two central labor councils and three local unions, according to Secretary Frank Morrison.

Painters' Union No. 19 has elected the following alternate delegates to the Building Trades Council: P. Packley, W. Clark, Ed Meadows, Henry Peterson, J. Guiney, J. Mullane, Al Morrison, I. Burk, J. Coakley, W. Morelock.

The whist party of the Label Section on Wednesday evening was well attended and a good time was had by all present. Many prizes were awarded to the successful players as well as a booby prize to the lowest scorer.

Officers of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have issued a call for the next convention to be held in Chicago beginning Wednesday, July 11.

**ORPHEUM.**

With the Duncan Sisters making their first Western visit since their stardom and the Caninos, Spain's wonder dancers, remaining a second week, the Orpheum bill for the week starting Sunday matinee, March 25, bids fair to be one of the strongest of the season.

The Duncan Sisters have had a rapid rise to their present position on the top of the theatrical ladder. They have just returned from a triumphal success in London and come direct from New York, to offer their enticing personalities, dandy harmony and good comedy.

"The Cake Eaters" is a time playlet based on the ways of the "flippers and flappers" of our present generation. It is presented by Jean Adair, well-known legitimate actress, and abounds in excruciatingly funny situations and bright lines.

Supreme athletes who have been featured attractions in such shows as the "Ziegfeld Follies," the "Whirl of New York," the "Passing Show" and "The Music Box Revue," in which they were a tremendous success of recent date, are the Rath Bros., who present a study in endurance and athletic prowess.

"Before and After" is the title of the fine bit of humor offered by Raymond Wylie and M. W. Hartman.

Fred Hughes is a celebrated Welsh tenor which is sure to prove a delight to lovers of good music.

A production of startling artistry and beauty is "Rainbow's End," presented by beautiful Metropolitan artists' models directed by Ray Wynne with ingenious lighting and electrical effects.

Bob Drakeman and Co. are delightful farceurs, and the Caninos, conceded by critics to be the greatest dancing act on the stage, remain for a second week.

**TVEITMOE DEAD.**

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, for many years secretary of the local and State Building Trades Councils, passed away at his home in Santa Cruz last Monday morning after a long illness. About three years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered, and another one came last Sunday night, which brought the end. He was recognized throughout the labor movement as a man of marked ability, and to his judgment was in great measure due the success of the Building Trades Council during the past twenty years.

**"TOM" FLYNN IS DEAD.**

Thomas Flynn, for nearly 25 years organizer of the American Federation of Labor, died in Pittsburgh after a long illness. Deceased was a member of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers. He was an old-school trade unionist and was well grounded in the invincibility of well-organized economic power. The funeral in Pittsburgh was attended by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a large number of other trade unionists, whose acquaintance with the deceased has almost covered the life of the American Federation of Labor.

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